

FREMONT JOURNAL.

EXTRA.

Saturday Morning, 6 o'clock, May 4th, 1861.

It was Union.

So far as relates to the Clyde contribution for extras, in our article of Thursday morning we were mistaken, and that no unpleasant feelings may come of it we append the following note which we received by mail Thursday evening:

Clyde, May 1st, 1861.

FRIEND KEELER—I understand there is a difficulty existing between you and Mr. Bean of the Messenger, with regard to a donation from Clyde to the printers. The money was raised by me, to be divided equally between you and Mr. Bean for the Extras that has been and may be furnished by both papers.

Yours Respectfully,

H. N. RICHARDS.

After perusing the note we sought Mr. Bean and divided the "donation." We hope our Clyde friends will be satisfied with the termination of the affair. They will accept our thanks for their liberality.

Camp Dennison.

The new Camp which seems to be designed as a general rendezvous for the Ohio troops, is located at Miami, a village in Clermont county, 17 miles north of Cincinnati. The location of this Camp seems to be well chosen lying as it does close to the Little Miami and the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroads, and thus enabling troops to be dispatched either to points down the river or to the Virginia line with equal facility.

Friday's Report.

Washington, May 2.—The Petersburg Express of to-day says it is positive that a Kentucky Regiment of 400 men are en route for Lynchburg.

The Governor has determined to station a large number of troops at Petersburg.

The Charleston Courier of Tuesday says: "We learn from the most reliable source that President Davis will take command in person as General-in-Chief of the forces gathering in Virginia."

From private information believed to be reliable, it is ascertained that Virginia herself does not meditate an attack on Washington, that subject being for the consideration of the Confederacy. Their throwing troops into Virginia is said to be in anticipation of a declaration of war by Davis' Congress, as it is expected that the large gathering in Washington is ultimately intended to invade the South.

Boston May 3.—By permission of the Secretary of the Treasury, the steamer Benford, of the Boston and Baltimore line, will sail to-morrow with a full cargo for Baltimore. She is forbidden to call at Norfolk.

Montreal, May 3.—There is nothing further concerning the wreck of the steamship United States. Two steamers have left to render assistance.

New York, May 3.—The steamer Chesapeake starts this evening, if the Maine Regiment arrives, direct for Washington.

Frederick, Md., May 2.—A dispatch from Raleigh says the Legislature met yesterday, and the Assembly speedily organized. A bill calling a Convention was passed unanimously, to assemble on the 20th inst. There was no reference of its action to the people. The Southern Confederacy flag is flying over the Capital. North Carolina is virtually out of the Union. The Governor has organized a camp of instruction at Raleigh. He says the Northern Government is now concentrating a large force in the District of Columbia, ostensibly to protect the seat of government, but such a force cannot remain within the limits of Maryland and on the borders of Virginia without seriously endangering the liberties of the people of those States. If they be conquered and overrun, we will become the next prey to the invaders. Policy, then, as well as a sympathy and a feeling of brotherhood, engendered by a common interest, requires us to exert our energies in the defense of Maryland and Virginia. Every battle fought there will be a battle fought in behalf of North Carolina, and there our troops should be speedily sent.

Washington, May 2.—On application just made by some of the Diplomatic Corps at the State Department, the following points were ascertained: 1st. Vessels in the blockaded ports when the blockade took effect, will be allowed a reasonable time to depart. 2d. Vessels bringing emigrants, though they had no notice of the blockade at the time of their departure, will not be allowed to enter the blockaded ports, as that class of persons come to the United States chiefly to settle in the upper States of the Mississippi River, and it will be better for them to enter an open port than to encounter the dangers and casualties incident to the insurrection.

Washington, May 2.—The principal officers of the military department at Washington are Col. Mansfield, commanding; Major Barnard, Chief Engineer; Major Tucker, Chief of Quarter Master's Department; Lieutenant Beckwith, Chief of the Subsistence Department, and Surgeon Lamb Medical Inspector.

Colonel Ellsworth's Fire Zouaves arrived to-day, and were enthusiastically cheered. The 69th still guard the railroad from Annapolis to the Junction.

Annapolis, May 2.—The Garrison of Ft. Monroe numbers 1,000 Massachusetts men, and 300 Regulars. Five thousand Virginians were on the opposite side. The Virginians are erecting a battery at the entrance of Hampton Roads.

From information received from the private Secretary of Governor Hicks, we learn that Maryland will probably not call a Convention. The secessionists dare not use the power so suddenly acquired. They say all is lost and that the State has been sold by the Governor.

A requisition will in time be made for Federal Volunteers. An order for the same was drawn up when the outbreak in Baltimore occurred.

LAST NIGHT'S REPORT.

Buffalo, May 3d.—Four companies of Volunteers left this afternoon for the rendezvous at Elmira. A splendid Banner was presented to them by the ladies. They were afterwards escorted to the depot by the Home Guard, commanded by Major Ex-President Fillmore. The streets were thronged and flags were flying from every building. The 74th and 65th Regiments are ready to leave on receipt of orders.

Louisville, May 3.—Council appropriated \$200,000 for arming the city, subject to ratification by the citizens.

Detroit, May 3.—Capt. Theodore Fink, U.S.A., late receiving officer at this station, died of apoplexy this morning. Flags on shipping, public and private buildings, displayed at half-mast, in honor of his memory.

Cairo, May 3.—Passengers from below continue to report assembling of bodies of armed men. It is said they are short of arms. Union feeling gaining ground in Western Kentucky, where disloyalty has been most marked.

Washington, May 3.—Despatches to the Post say, it is confidently asserted that Government will commence active operations against the rebels on Monday. Another requisition has been made upon Pennsylvania to proceed to Washington. Two first class steamers now plying between Perryville and Annapolis.

East Hampton, L. I., May 3.—Five war vessels passed within two miles of our shore bound south, about 5 o'clock Wednesday evening. They were probably the blockading fleet from Boston.

New York, May 3.—Northern Light arrived from Aspinwall, bringing \$800,000 in gold. Valparaiso advices say earthquake destroyed the city of Mendoza, 8,000 killed. San Juan also reported destroyed.

Connecticut Legislature unanimously appropriated \$2,000,000 for military purposes. The Southern camps are formed at Lynchburg, Richmond, Norfolk and near Alexandria.

Roger A. Pryor is organizing a regiment.

It is said that dissensions are frequent in the rebel camp. Southern troops demand an attack on Washington; Virginia opposes it. All travel south from Philadelphia has been stopped to-day. Commodore Gregory has tendered the Government his services.

Washington, May 3.—The President has issued a Proclamation saying the exigencies demand immediate and adequate measures for the protection of the Constitution and preservation of the Union, by suppressing now revolutionary combinations, opposing laws of the Union; and calls into service for three years, unless sooner discharged, 42,000 volunteers, and directs an increase of the regular army by eight regiments infantry, one reg. cavalry, one reg. artillery, and 18,000 seamen for not less than one and more than three years' service. The plan of enlistment and organization be submitted to Congress when assembled. He earnestly invokes cooperation of all good citizens to aid in the suppression of revolution, and for the enforcement of the laws; and for the speediest possible restoration of peace.

Capt. Meigs returned to-day from Fort Pickens; says its reduction is utterly impossible for six months.

James River and Hampden Roads are strictly blockaded.

Baltimore Union meetings held in all the wards last night; adopted resolutions that we cherish the Constitution and laws of the United States, and devote lives and fortunes to defend it against assaults; we regret the attacks on troops that were marching peaceably through to protect the Capital; declaring abhorrence of attempt of Legislature to inaugurate military despotism, by public safety bill; that persons named for said committee have not the confidence of the people; and consider the whole thing an usurpation of power.

Rumors are current that U.S. troops crossed Maryland and are moving towards the city.

Lexington, Mo., May 3.—The Union Demonstration held here last night was broken up by the secessionists. One Union man was shot but not seriously injured. There was to be a Union meeting here this afternoon, but it has been suppressed by the secessionists. The Secession flag now waves in front of the Court House.

Fort Kearney, May 3.—The C. O. L. Mail coach passed at noon.

Denver, April 30.—An Indian Council was held at the quarters of Col. Boone, Indian Ag't., yesterday, in which deputations of Arapahoes and Comanches took part. Good feeling was expressed and it is hoped the threatening storm of Indian hostilities will be dissipated. Miners about Gregory are now using water from the consolidated ditch, and in consequence prospects are rapidly brightening.

Louisville, May 3.—Gov. Magoffin has issued a Proclamation ordering an election for Representatives to Congress June 30th.

St. Louis, May 3.—The Lower House of the Legislature completed its organization this morning by re-electing all the old officers, except Speaker, Harris being elected over Boyd. The Governor's message was delivered to both Houses this a. m., after which the House went into secret session.

Gov. Jackson says the President, in calling out troops to subdue the Seceded States, has threatened civil war, and his act is unconstitutional and illegal, and tending towards consolidated despotism. While he evidently justifies the action of the Confederate States in Seceding he does not recommend immediate Secession, but holds the following language: Our interests and sympathies are identical with those of the slave-holding States, and necessarily unite our destiny with theirs. The similarity of our social and political institutions; our industrial sympathies, habits, tastes; our common origin and territorial contiguity all concur in pointing out our duty, in regard to the separation now taking place between the States of the Federal Union. He further adds, Missouri has at this time no war to prosecute. It is her policy not to make aggression on any State or people, but in the present state of the country she would be faithless to her duty were she to hesitate a moment in making the most ample preparations for the protection of her people against the aggressions of all assailants. I therefore recommend an appropriation of a sufficient sum of money to place the State at the earliest practicable moment in a complete state of defense. In conclusion he says: Permit me to appeal to you, and through you to the whole of the State, to whom we are all responsible, to do nothing

imprudently or precipitately. We have a most solemn duty to perform. Let us then calmly reason one with another, and avoid all passion, all tendency to tumult and disorder, and obey implicitly the law and constituted authorities and endeavor ultimately to unite all our citizens in cordial co-operation for the preservation of our honor, the security of our property and the performance of all those high duties imposed upon us by our obligations to our families, our country and our God.

"TWENTY DAYS."—The President's proclamation, calling upon the rebels to break up their combinations and disperse "within twenty days" was dated April 15. The time allowed them will, therefore, expire on the 5th of May, when, if they remain combined for the overthrow of the Government, their rebellion will be "suppressed." The time of the Government to begin the work of suppression will be the 6th of May.—From that day it will not be no longer defense against rebellion, but suppression of rebellion. And rebels will soon learn to appreciate the changed attitude of the Government.

Troops in Virginia.

The Petersburg Express of Wednesday states on the day previous six hundred and twenty troops were passed over the Danville and Southside railroads. Their destination is Richmond city. The Superintendent of the Southside railroad has stated that he is now prepared to transport 3,000 troops per day over the Southside road, and preparations are now in progress which he expects to complete by Saturday, that will enable him to transport 6,000 per day. We understand that there are now about 10,000 troops congregated at Richmond, 4,000 at Harper's Ferry, and 3,500 at Norfolk.—The number at Richmond will be increased to 25,000 by the close of the week. We have not heard their destination. The State authorities at Richmond seized 500 army revolvers on Monday, belonging to Williams, Peters & Co. The State pays for them of course.

The following resolution was adopted by the Virginia State Convention on Monday night, and the injunction of secrecy removed in relation thereto:

Resolved, That it be earnestly recommended to the citizens of the several counties of this Commonwealth to promptly form and discipline companies of volunteers of their able bodied men, and to the country courts to levy, or raise by issuing bonds, a sufficient amount of money to equip and arm such volunteers when raised.

Alex. H. Stephens in Virginia.

The N. Y. Tribune says:

I. There is no manner of doubt that Alex. H. Stephens, Vice-President of the Cotton Republic, is now in Virginia. Our informant traveled with him from Wilmington to Richmond, and listened to his speeches to excited crowds at almost every stopping place on the route. An immediate dash at Washington, to result in its capture, was the burden of his strain. And that dash will be made the very moment the rebels believe they can make it with a prospect of success.

In response to the requisition of the Black Republican Administration upon Arkansas for troops, Gov. Rector thus briefly and to the point telegraphed:

"Yours received calling for a regiment of volunteers from Arkansas. 'Nary one'—see you d—m—d first!"

Fremont Post Office Robbed.

Last night the Post Office was entered through the back door by some one, and about a bushel of letters opened, and robbed of whatever they contained. A few dollars in money and stamps were not touched. The thief was undoubtedly alarmed before completing his job, as many letters remain untouched.

Carl Schurz has gone to Washington, it is said, to take command of the German Regiment from Minnesota.